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HOOLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health  
for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

To THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HOOLE.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report upon the Sanitary state of the district during the year 1925, and, as it has, by the order of the Ministry of Health, to take the form of a Survey Report, it will be of a rather more extensive and detailed character, and will review the health of the district and the progress made during the past five years. Speaking in general terms I can with confidence state that the health of the district has been good. Influenza was very prevalent in January and February of 1921 and was the cause of eight deaths, four in Hoole Proper and four in the Union Hospital, and there were epidemics of Measles and Mumps amongst the younger children in 1922 and 1924 and of Whooping Cough in the months of April and May 1925. During the whole period neither the All Saints Boys School nor the Westminster Road Girls School was closed by the order of the School Medical Officer.

The following percentage attendances at the Schools, will demonstrate quite clearly the measure of health enjoyed by the boys and girls of the district during the past five years.

All Saints Boys School. Number on roll 280 Average percentage attendance 93.

Westminster Girls School. Number on roll 210 average percentage attendance 90.4

Westminster Infants School. (Children over 5 years) Number on roll 138 average percentage attendance 84.



Hoole and Newton Council School. Where there are a number of young children. Number on roll 270 average percentage attendance 85.

During the period under review there were no deaths attributed to Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever or Measles. Whooping Cough was certified as the primary cause of death in five instances, and I strongly recommend that it be made a notifiable disease. There was no case of Small Pox, but owing to its prevalence in other parts of the Country, it may possibly break out here when least expected, and I should like to point out the importance of encouraging vaccination and revaccination.

The foregoing statistics are a clear proof of the district's immunity from Epidemic sickness of a serious nature. The Death rate has been lower than in former years and in 1923, it was the third lowest in the Country, the average rate for the past five years was 9.4 per 1000 living. The value of regular exercise in the fresh air in the promotion of good health cannot be over estimated and I have to congratulate the Council on the successful efforts they have made to this end in the laying out of bowling greens and tennis courts for the use of the public. The first bowling green was laid out in 1912 and was I believe the first public green in the neighbourhood of Chester, this proved such a great success that a second one was added in 1922 and during the past year 6414 players paid for the use of the green, and in addition the green was used for Charity handicaps which were the means of raising over £40 for local Charities (The Chester Royal Infirmary, the Hoole & Newton Nursing Association and Chester Local Institute for Blind). It is also interesting to note that since the inauguration of these handicaps no less a sum than £314 has been raised for Charitable purposes.

In July last, the Council opened six hard tennis courts which have been most extensively used. During the playing period 3410 players paid for the use of the Courts.



It thus appears that they have fulfilled a great need by supplying recreation for persons of varying ages which must have contributed not only to their enjoyment but also to their health.

There have been very few changes made during the past five years in the public health services of the area. As regards housing the Council in 1920 purchased over eight acres of land for the purpose of a Municipal housing scheme, but the Ministry of Health declined to approve the estimates that were submitted and the scheme on their suggestion was abandoned. This land was sold at the end of 1923 as a housing site to a private builder, who had up to the end of 1925 erected 26 houses, 18 of which qualified for the subsidy under the housing Act of 1923. As regards water supply the only additions have been, the extension of existing mains to new houses. The only new sewerage work, was the relaying of the sewer in Faulkner Street in the early part of 1923. New Building bye-laws were framed by the Council in September 1925 and received the approval of the Ministry of Health in November 1925.

The Council have under consideration the adoption of parts 2,3,4 and 5 of Public Health Act 1925.

#### 1. NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 334

Population at census 1921 - 5990

Estimated population 1925 - 6150

Number of inhabited houses 1921 - 1280

Number of inhabited houses 1925 - 1326

Number of Families or separate occupiers 1921 - 1280

Rateable Value    1921 £20783                1925 £21136

Sum represented by a penny rate 1921 £86.10.0    1925 £87.2.0

The District is almost entirely residential in character, the population consisting for the most part of Railway Employees, Nurserymen, Clerks, Shop Assistants, Iron workers at Shotton and



Ellesmere Port Helsby Cable Workers, and many persons who during the day are commercially or professionally engaged in outlying districts. Its boundaries are the City of Chester on the South west, the Chester Rural District on the North east and south, and the Tarvin Rural District on the South east.

The sub-soil is sand and clay.

Ordnance survey levels 68.5 to 132.5 above the sea.

Hospital and other forms of gratuitous Medical' relief are only used to a limited extent. Outdoor relief under the Poor Law will be referred to later in the report.

## 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Estimated Population 6040 (R.G.) including 350 in Chester Union Workhouse - Net Population 5690.

Firths - Total births 77 (42 boys - 35 girls)

N.B. 21 of above were born in the Union Hospital and did not belong to Hoole, 10 of these were illegitimate. Total belonging to Hoole Proper 56 (one illegitimate) Birth rate - 13.5

Deaths - 54 Death rate - 9.4

Number of women dying in or      )  
in consequence of child-birth      )      2

Deaths of Infants under 1 year - 4

Rate per 1000 births - 51.9

Deaths from Measles (all ages) Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 2

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) Nil

The low Birth-rate was due in my opinion to the shortage of houses, and to the increase of poverty owing to unemployment.

There were 27 deaths over 60 years of age one of which was over 90, four were over 80 and eleven over 70.

Six deaths were certified as due to Malignant Disease, seven to Heart Disease, four to Senile Decay, four to Cerebral Thrombosis, three to Cerebral Haemorrhage and three to Pneumonia.



Amount of Poor Law Relief - By the courtesy of the Clerk to the Guardians. I am able to furnish statistics of out-door relief granted during the year.

A. Ordinary relief cases -

Men	11	
Women	25	
Children :	<u>24</u>	
Total Persons	60	Cases 29

Amount granted £ 892. 4. 1

B. Relieved on account of Unemployment

Men	6	
Women	5	
Children	<u>10</u>	
Persons	21	Cases 6

Amount granted £ 32.15. 6

Total number of cases relieved

Men	17	
Women	30	
Children	<u>34</u>	
Persons	81	Cases 35

Total amount granted £924.19. 7



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

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Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council :-

- (1) Tuberculosis by the County Council, the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium .Market Drayton, Wrenbury Hall, Hyde Pavilion and various other Hospitals and Sanatoria in other parts of the Country.
- (2) Maternity - None
- (3) Children - A few beds in the West Kirby Convalescent Home.
- (4) Fever - Chester Isolation Hospital
- (5) Small Pox - Ditto

There are no hospitals in the district apart from St. James Hospital which is part of the Chester Poor Law Institution, but cases of Pneumonia and Surgical Emergency have been admitted to the Chester Royal Infirmary.

Institutional treatment for un-married Mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided by the Chester Union.

Ambulance Facilities

- (a) For infectious cases - Motor Ambulance from the Chester Isolation Hospital accompanied by a trained Nurse.
- (b) Non-infectious and accident cases - the Chester Fire Brigade Ambulance can be summoned by telephone and is dispatched without delay.

Clinics and Treatment Centres - None in the District. Some Tuberculosis Patients attended the County Dispensary which is situated about a mile away, in St. John St, Chester. Cases of venereal Disease have been treated at the Chester Infirmary Venereal Clinic a County Council treatment Centre.

Public Health Officers of the Council - The Public Health staff consists of Dr.F.J.Butt M.B.& C.M. (Edinboro University) Medical Officer of health. Dr. Alexander Russell B.A.,M.B.,C.H.,B. (Trinity



College, Dublin) honorary Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Mr. William Henry Davies who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is a member of the Institute of Municipal and County Engineers, and an Associate member of the Sanitary Engineers. He was appointed to succeed Mr. M.G.H. Tressidder and took up his duties in November 1925. Half the salary of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector is paid by the County Council of Cheshire.

Professional Nursing in the Home. No arrangements have been made by the County Council for Nursing, general or otherwise, but the Hoole and Newton District Nursing Association which is a charitable organization, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, has continued its provision of a visiting nurse, for this district, and the adjoining district of Newton. During the year 4208 visits were paid by the Nurse, and her services have proved most valuable 109 patients were visited 71 being reported as cured, 5 relieved, 7 removed to Hospital, 11 died, and 12 remained on the books

Midwives - No Midwives are employed or subsidized by the Local Authority. There were only two resident in the district in 1925 but a number of the Chester Midwives practice in Hoole and as they live in the neighbouring parts of Chester, their services are readily obtained. The work of the Midwives was supervised by the County M.O.H.

Chemical Work - No arrangement other than through the Cheshire County Council.

Legislation in Force - The following adoptive acts and bye-laws are in force in the District :-

- (1) The Infectious Diseases Notification Act (1889) adopted November 4th 1889
- (2) The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act (1890) adopted January 5th 1891
- (3) The Public Health Amendment Act (1890) parts 2,3,4,& 5



(4) The Private Streets Works Act (1892) adopted September 15th 1892.

Bye Laws

- (1) New Streets and Buildings
- (2) Park and Pleasure grounds
- (3) Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, the removal of refuse, cleaning of Privies, ashpits and cesspools and with respect to nuisances
- (4) Slaughter Houses
- (5) Dairies, Cow sheds and Milk shops Orders 1885

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

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Water - There is an ample supply of good water, the whole of the district being supplied by the Chester Water Works Company

River & Streams - There are no rivers or streams in the district

Drainage & Sewers - The sewers of the district empty into the Chester system and have been regularly flushed. No new sewerage work was carried out during the year 1925 by the Council.

Closet Accommodation - The whole of the privies in the district have been converted, except in the outskirts, where there are 30 privies, 8 pail closets, and 8 cesspools - these are emptied by contract and are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself.

Scavenging - The scavenging is carried out by contract. It has been done efficiently and meets the requirements of the district.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area - This is carried out by the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Inspector who are almost daily round the district, with special periodic inspections of all milk shops, dairies, bakehouses, fried fish shops, butcher's premises, workshops &c. The following report received by me from the Sanitary Inspector, shows the number and nature of the cases dealt with by him during the year.



Smoke Abatement - The action taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke has been fully described in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. There are no premises and occupations controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations, such as Lodging Houses, Underground sleeping rooms, offensive trades &c.

Schools - The Public Schools in the district comprise :-

The All Saints Boys School, the Westminster Girls & Infants Schools and the Hoole & Newton Council School at the end of Clare Avenue, they were frequently visited and were found in a satisfactory sanitary state. No closure was found necessary during 1925 for the prevalence of infectious disease. All cases of infectious disease were systematically reported by the Head Teachers as they occurred and a quite large number of children were examined by me at my surgery, with the result that many were excluded from School. On receipt of a notification of infectious disease affecting a boy or girl attending School, the school is visited by your Medical Officer, contacts are examined and full enquiries made.

During the past five years School closure was found necessary as follows :-

Hoole & Newton Council School :-

1921 Jan. 23rd to Feb. 6th for Influenza

1922 Mar. 2nd to Mar. 13th " Mumps

1924 Apl. 8th to Apl. 28th " Measles

Westminster Infants School :-

December 1921 (3 weeks) Mumps

July 1922 (2 weeks) Measles

Feb. & Mar. 1924 (Mumps, Influenza, Measles).

The Medical inspection of school children is carried out by the County Council, and Dr. Meredith Young as School Officer embodies the result in a special report. There has been no dental inspection or treatment up to the present.



## Housing -

Number of Houses at Census - 1280

Number of Houses at close of 1925 - 1326

Number of Houses in course of erection - 9

Houses erected with state assistance during 1925 - 18

There is undoubtedly a considerable shortage of houses for the working classes, which is to some extent aggravated by Shotton, Helsby and Ellesmere Port workers living in Hoole through being unable to get house accommodation in the neighbourhood of their work. The measures taken to meet this shortage have been mentioned in the early part of my report. No further measures are immediately contemplated, other than the encouragement of building by private enterprise. The following housing statistics compiled in 1924 are still a fair index of the extent of overcrowding :-

No. of Houses visited	No. of rooms not including Back Kitchen	Houses with 1 family	Houses with 2 families	Houses with 3 families	Total No. of families	Total occupants
735	3447	581	147	7	916	3425

## Number of Houses occupied by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	persons
13	83	159	133	121	90	64	32	18	8	9	-	3	

## Number of Houses with

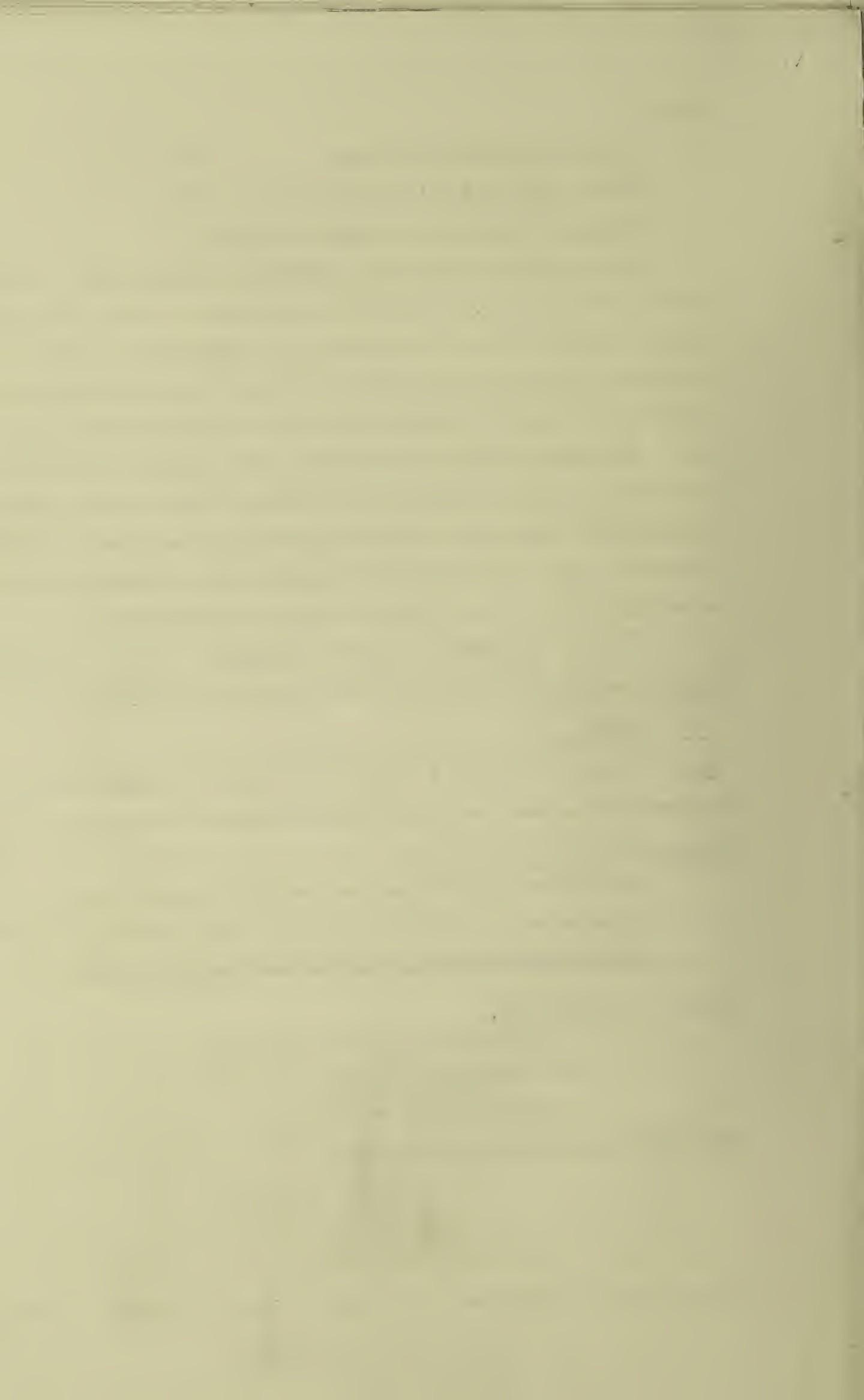
1	2	3	4	5	Bedrooms
	186	499	40	10	

## Two families occupying houses with

2	3	4	5	Bedrooms
29	147	10	6	

## Three families occupying houses with

2	3	4	5	Bedrooms
1	5	1		



Number of persons to a house	4.66
" " families "	1.24
Total number of Bedrooms	2074

The causes of overcrowding are the shortage of houses in the district, with some degree of extra congestion through outside workers being unable to get houses in the immediate neighbourhood of their work. There is a marked tendency for young people when they get married to go to live with one or other of their parents.

The general standard of housing in the area is quite good, there are no slums or courts, and no back to back houses, the general character of the defects which have been found from time to time is shown in the detailed tabular list of nuisances and visits compiled by the Sanitary Inspector. These defects are mostly due to lack of supervision by owners.

341 dwellinghouses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

48 houses were inspected under the 1910 Housing regulations.

No houses were found unfit for human habitation.

5 houses were found to be defective and were remedied by interview or informal letter complete statistics are furnished by the Sanitary Inspector in his report.

Inspection and supervision of food is undertaken in part by the Cheshire County Council.

a. Milk Supply. There are three cow sheds in the area which have been periodically visited and found in a satisfactory sanitary state, the milk shops and dairies have also been regularly visited and found satisfactory. There are 26 milk sellers registered in the district.

Samples of milk have been taken from time to time by the County Council Inspector. Sixteen samples in all were taken during the year, which were specially examined for preservatives, colouring matter and dust, with negative results.

(1) Action taken as to tuberculosis milk and tuberculosis cattle  
None by the Council.



(2) Numbers of licenses granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) order 1923 - Nil

(3) Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers, or of licenses for graded milk - Nil.

(4) No bacteriological examination undertaken by the Council.

b. Meat. There are no Slaughter houses in the District. The Butchers shops have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory. No meat was found unfit for human consumption.

c. Other foods. There is only one Bakehouse in the district, which was regularly visited and found satisfactory. The inspection and examination of food is carried out by the Cheshire County Council, the following report of work done in Hoole during 1925 has been supplied by the courtesy of the County Inspector of Weights and Measures.

29 Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst

Apples	-	2
Butter	-	2
Cheese	-	2
Glycerine	-	1
Gregory's Powder	-	1
Compound Liquorice Powder	-	1
Olive Oil	-	1
Milk	-	16
Pepper	-	1
Seidlitz Powder	-	1

With one exception all the samples were certified as genuine. The exception being a sample of apples which were certified as contaminated with Arsenic equivalent to gr 1/6 of Arsenious Oxide per lb. These apples were imported and as similar results have been obtained from other parts of the County the matter is receiving our special attention.



There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

Prevalence of and control over Infectious Diseases

Infectious Diseases generally - The following table will show how comparatively free the District has been from Infectious Disease during the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive :-

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total number of cases	Number removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	27	22	6	6	13	74	52
Diphtheria	16	3	7	3	1	30	28
Enteric Fever	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2	2
Puerperal Fever	2	Nil	Nil	2	2	6	5 (Union Hospital)
Pneumonia	12	26	15	13	11	77	28 (19 Union " )
Erysipelas	3	1	1	Nil	3	6	6 (Union Hospital)
Encephalitis Lethargica	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1 (Union Hospital)
Polyomyelitis	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	8	6	4	7	32	

Twenty eight of the thirty cases of Diphtheria were treated in the City of Chester Isolation Hospital and there were no deaths from the disease, Antitoxin has been kept by the Council for necessitous cases, but was only once applied for during the five years. When a case is notified the Medical Officer of Health swabs all contracts, which swabs are subsequently examined bacteriologically by Dr. Grace at the Chester Royal Infirmary Laboratory and the results of his examinations are sent with the greatest promptitude. Twenty two swabs were examined during the year,



twenty one of which were negative and one positive. No use has been made of the Schick test in the District

The following are a few extracts from my last report in connection with "Administration in relation to Scarlet Fever" Every effort is made to remove cases to the Isolation Hospital where there are other susceptible persons living in the same house, and isolation cannot be properly carried out.

Admission to Hospital can be promptly arranged by telephonic communication with the Matron of the Chester Isolation Hospital. A Motor Ambulance accompanies by a trained Nurse being sent without undue delay. For home-treated patients directions are given that a room should be given up to the Nursing and care of the patient, and for the person in charge to wear an overall whilst in attendance on the patient and to thoroughly disinfect herself on leaving the room. Children of schoolage in infected houses are exempted from School attendance till the patient is free from all infection, and contacts who are in business are not allowed to remain in the house, unless isolation can be properly carried out. Disinfection is subsequently carried out by the Sanitary Inspector as follows :-(a) Matrass, palliasses, bolsters &c. sprayed with a solution of Jeysol and Formaldehyde (b) Bedclothes, and personal garments of patient, also the furniture of the room are similarly treated (c) toys, books, &c. used by patient and inexpensive articles, are burnt, others sprayed as in (a): (d) Food and drink utensils are immersed in a solution of Potassium Permanganate (e) the walls and floors of infected parts of the house are sprayed by means of a McKenzie sprayer with a solution of Jeysol and Formaldehyde. There has been no tendency for Scarlet Fever to reassume a severe form in this District, the great majority of cases have been of a mild character.

During the years 1901 to 1920 there were 362 cases of Scarlet Fever which is equal to a yearly average of 18, so the



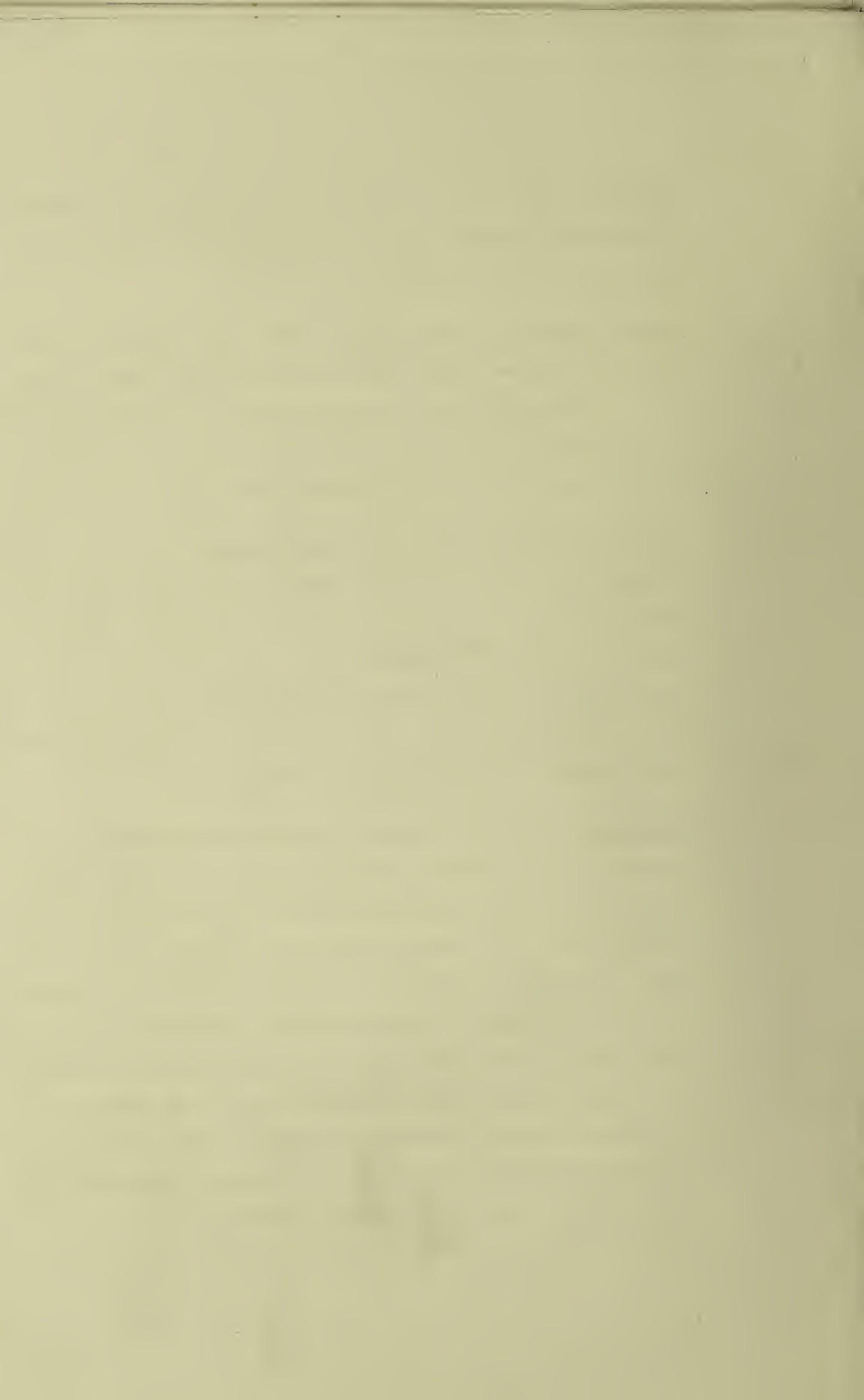
past five years with a yearly average of about 15 compares favourably with that period. No use has been made of the Dick test in the District.

Return cases of Scarlet Fever. There only appear to have been four return cases during the five years under review.

No vaccinations or revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

Cases of non-notifiable Infectious disease are frequently examined by the M.O.H. at his surgery the teachers at the Schools having received instructions to send all doubtful cases of sickness for examination. By this means quite a large number of cases of Mumps, Ringworm, Impetigo, Chicken Pox, Whooping Cough &c., have during the period under review been excluded from School by his Order.

Influenza. The only years in which Influenza was at all prevalent were 1922 and 1923 when there were seven deaths (four in the former year and three in the latter) certified as due to it. The greater prevalence of Pneumonia in those years (26 cases in 1922 and 15 cases in 1923) was accounted for to some extent by its prevalence. No special action has been taken by the Council as a health Authority in regard to it. Twenty eight cases of Pneumonia have been treated in the Chester Royal Infirmary, and very little difficulty has been experienced in securing admission of patients who were unable to have the requisite nursing at home.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the Year 1925

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
Scarlet Fever....	13	7	Nil	(a) All in Chester Union Hospital
Small Pox .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Diphtheria .....	1	1	Nil	(b) Two in ditto
Enteric Fever ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	{c) One in ditto
Erysipelas .....	3 (a)			{d) Patient died in Chester Infirmary
Pneumonia .....	11 (b)	3	3 (c)	
Puerperul Fever ..	1	1	1 (d)	There were no deaths from Influenza in Hoole Proper
Encephalitis Lethargica ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Polyomyelitis ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ....	1	Nil	Nil	

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925

Age Periods	New Cases 7				# Deaths 2			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5								
10								
15	1							
20	1							
25								
35	3							
45		1						
55		1						
65 and upwards								
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* There were seven deaths in the Chester Union Hospital of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which are not included in the above table, as the persons did not belong to the Hoole District. The Tuberculosis Officers of the County give every assistance in cases of Tuberculosis and Sanatorium treatment can be obtained through them for suitable cases. Five patients received Institutional Treatment during the year and several attended the Dispensary which is situated in St. John Street, Chester. Twenty five specimens of sputum were examined at the Chester County Laboratory during the year for the Tuberclle Bacillus, twenty two of which were negative, and three positive.



Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Regulations. No action was taken under the Public Health Act 1925 Section 62. Tuberculous patients are provided with sputum flasks and paper handkerchiefs, and printed directions are given as to conduct. The Sanitary Inspector disinfects the rooms after death, and when patients have been admitted to Sanatoria.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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- (1) The Cheshire County Acts as the supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918.
- (2) The Council has joined the County of Cheshire Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and Dr. Young as Medical Officer for the County embodies, the results of its working in his Annual Report. Several premises have been inspected for the purpose of a Clinic, but none have proved suitable except the Council Room, which the Urban District Council were unable to grant the use of. The Medical Officer of health has offered his Surgery and waiting room, but the County Officer has not yet been able to make a personal enquiry as to their suitability. If suitable rooms can be found a fortnightly clinic will be established the cost of which would be approximately £57 for the first year, and £52 afterwards.
- (3) There were two cases of Puerperal Septicaemia, one was a Chester woman who was admitted to the Union Hospital and the other a Hoole woman who died in the Chester Royal Infirmary the latter was the only case in Hoole during the past five years. There was one case of Ophthalmia neonatorum reported during 1925 details of which are furnished in the table below :-

Notified	Cases (1)		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Treated	At Home				
1			1	Nil	Nil	Nil
1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Year ending 31st December 1925.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

The following notices in respect of the abatement of nuisances were served on the responsible owners or occupiers. In all cases the causes for complaint were remedied.

Generally speaking. The abatement of nuisances is secured by interviews with the offending person. This course of action proving effective in the greater majority of the cases.

Statutory Notices	Nil
Preliminary "	5
Informal Letters	65

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation of the district is chiefly on the water carriage system. There are still 30 Privies; 8 Pail Closets, 8 Cesspools, in use. These are situated on the outskirts of the district and are regularly inspected and cleansed weekly by contract.

FOOD SHOPS

All Food shops, including Butchers shops; Fish shops; Bakehouses; Milk shops; Dairies; and cowsheds are inspected twice annually by your Medical Officer of Health and myself together, and separately by us on other occasions. The standard of cleanliness is good.

WORKSHOPS

The district being chiefly a residential one, the workshops are not great in number.

The trades carried on being boot repairing; wearing apparel and a laundry. These are inspected when the food shop inspections are made.



### SMOKE NUISANCES.

Apart from domestic chimneys, there are two large chimneys in your district. During the year there have been 15 smoke observations. With regard to the laundry chimney, there are many occasions when the smoke emitted causes a good deal of inconvenience and unpleasantness to surrounding inhabitants, but in no case has it been emitted of a black nature for such a period, as to warrant a prosecution. The emission of smoke is certainly a matter where there might be a greater elasticity in regard to securing its prevention or reduction, as there are undoubtedly many occasions on which smoke of a seriously polluting nature is emitted, but which by the short period of emission, or insufficient density, renders the local governing authority powerless with regard to securing a conviction.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria)

Cases removed to Hospital	8
Isolated at home	6
Rooms Disinfected	14

The methods of Disinfection employed are Formalin spraying of all surfaces and materials in the room, and Formalin vapour with not less than 8 hours exposure and 12 hours where possible, the rooms being sealed. After opening the rooms, instructions are given to wash all floors and washable surfaces with a disinfectant solution, and steep all sheets in a similar solution before being laundered.

All cases of infectious diseases are visited, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, and Schools are also visited, in all cases where diseases are peculiar to school ages of children.

During the year, 36 visits were made, (including removal to hospital) concerning infectious diseases, disinfections and subsequent inquiries.



During the year there were 7 cases of Tuberculosis notified in its various forms. This number including 2 cases from St. James' Hospital, which accepts cases from outside of the Hoole U,D, area.

Where from reasons of poverty or otherwise, your M.O.H. deems it advisable, sputum flasks and antiseptic handkerchiefs are supplied to persons suffering from Tubercular affections giving rise to the expectoration of sputum.

TABULAR STATEMENTS .

DETAILED TABULAR LISTS OF NUISANCES AND VISITS .

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Defective	W. C. ....	12
"	" cisterns .....	3
"	" drains .....	24
"	Yard " .....	5
"	Ashpits and Ashbins .....	28
"	Eaves gutters and downpipes .....	3
"	Yard paving .....	4
"	Roofs .....	3
"	Sink waste pipes .....	4
"	Vent shafts .....	2
"	Sink stones .....	5
Visits	No nuisance found .....	7
"	To work in progress .....	180
"	To property under notice .....	44
"	Re housing inquiry .....	341
"	" Infectious diseases .....	36
"	Rooms disinfected .....	14
"	Cowsheds .....	12
"	Workshops .....	9
"	Dairies & Milkshops .....	22
"	Butchers and other food shops .....	94
"	Stables .....	5
"	Schools .....	6
"	Fish shops .....	30
	Smoke observations .....	15
	Offensive Accumulations .....	2
	Complaints Received .....	10
	Owners interviewed (or occupiers) .....	43
	Letters to owners (or " ) .....	60
	New drains tested {water} .....	26
" "	" (smoke) .....	4
Old	" ( " ) .....	14
	Choked Drains .....	12
"	" Street gullies .....	6
	Drains (part reconstruction) .....	2
	New Dust bins provided .....	115

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HOUSING INSPECTIONS .	houses inspected and reinspected under P.H.A. & housing Acts .....	341
	Houses inspected and recorded under 1910 housing Regulations .....	48
	houses unfit for human habitation .....	0
	Houses defective .....	5
	Houses remedied by interview or informal letter .....	5
UNDER R.H.A. 1875	Houses under P.H.A. 1875	
	Statutory Notices served .....	0
	Informal notices on owners .....	45
	Remitted by Local Authority .....	0
UNDER HOUSING ACT 1925.	Closing Orders. Representations .....	0
" "	made .....	0
" "	Determined .....	0
	Demolition Orders made .....	0
" "	Executed .....	0

W.H. DAVIS, M.I.M.& C.Y.E.  
C.R.San.I. A.M.I.S.E.,  
Sanitary Inspector.



CHESTER UNION WORKHOUSE

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Population excluding officials 350

Death rate 317

Births 21 - ten of which were illegitimate.

Notifiable Infectious Disease Erysipelas 3

Puerperal Fever 1

Pneumonia 2

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

*W. S. Dutton M.A. H.*





